

NEW YORK HERALD, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1858.

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met to elect Mr. Clark by an overwhelming vote. I leave you to gather from the behavior or power which it gave to the ballot, which tells all.

—*and must*

—*you're always the first to do it.*

—*As lighting does the will of God.*

The next speaker was Mr. Wm. M. Evans. He was with his family upon the platform, and looked forward to the shout. It was a noisy speech, but he said, that he met such an uneventful assemblage of his fellow citizens as this. How happy it is that Americans, republicans and democrats were all brought together on this occasion? It was because they all love their country, and that is all that matters. Two years ago (Mr. Evans) voted against both James Buchanan and Horace F. Clark. What was it that brought here democratic to support Mr. Clark even though it exposed them to the wrath of the President? What was it that brought republicans to support Mr. Buchanan? It was the same spirit that brought the people of the United States. It was really because it was a contest between the people of the United States and the President of the United States (loud applause), and the President would feel that, when he stands in antagonism to the people, he loses his power and must retreat before the front of the whole nation.

Mr. Evans' speech was followed by Mr. Evans went on to speak of the Kansas question in Congress, drawing a parallel between it and the question on which the colonies declared and won their independence from Great Britain. Mr. Evans had nothing to say in favor of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, the opponent of Mr. Clark. That was as well as his (laughter). (He Mr. H.) was a public character. He had been before the public. (A voice "Indicted.") (Laughter.) He has been an Alderman and has been "tried" (continued laughter). But if a man is a servant of the Executive to have his officeholders here put in nomination for the Eighth Congressional district another officeholder—minion of his own. It was to meet of the rotten borough principle. In voting for Horace F. Clark, the republicans and Americans were supporting the principles of popular government, and the question whether the Executive was to impose a repressive upon the people of the Eighth Congressional district or not.

Mr. John W. Forney followed the speaker. As he came forward the audience rose, waved their hats, and applauded him with great enthusiasm. He was glad, said, to come here and meet this meeting. He comes from the field of Pennsylvania. (The claps were louder than the cheering.) He was glad to come here and meet his friends. He was glad to come to represent the principles which he had been active and strong in New York. It had seemed to him as if the great city of New York had regarded with indifference the great battle fought in Pennsylvania; but he found to-night that the people of New York responded to the same spirit which the people of Pennsylvania did. The issue of the present contest was whether their representative should be the slave of the President of the United States, as to Kansas and all its struggles and discussions, that question has gone by. (Applause.) The administration of the country, in the will of the people of the state, was guilty of a capital crime. Their misfortune was that it had a little over two years to go before it received sentence. (Laughter.) But it could only end out a miserable existence as a Tylerian administration. (Applause.) Passing by, as a thing of the past, the question of the imperial administration, those who drew their monthly salaries from it, those who were the slaves of the Emperor of the field of Pennsylvania. (The claps were louder than the cheering.) He would come to the question which brought them here to night. If there had been no change in the party, he would have voted for Horace F. Clark, but the party had changed, and he does not now think that the party would not have been for Horace F. Clark. (Applause.) The issue here was whether their representative should go to Washington as the slave of the President as the slave of the people. He had been glad to see that the party had come to a standstill in all parties, in a speech made by Mr. Buchanan himself in Congress thirty years ago, on the subject, in which he said that the possession of power had a strong tendency to corrupt the heart, and that "our rulers must be narrowly watched." (This brought down the house.) He had been glad to see that the party had come to a standstill, and that the people have witnessed under this administration the most flagitious exercise of power and patronage. In conclusion he made a strong appeal in favor of the re-election of Horace F. Clark. He said that if the people did their duty yesterday they would have no more traitors from the North.

JAMES BROOKS' SPEECH.

The next speaker was Mr. James Brooks of the Express. He said that for two years past he had not appeared in public to make a political speech, because his party had been compelled to take the form of the Caucus. (Laughter.) He alluded to the appearance on the platform of the Lords, the Everts, the McKees, the Bustests, the Forneys, and the men of all parties. For himself, he had gone out with the Free Soil party, and was now a member of the Free Soil party. He would then speak of the party of the West to nominate a President of the West to nominate a President. Horace F. Clark had done well; he could have done better. He gloried in the fact that Clark was their common candidate. He had resisted the blandishments and threats of power and patronage, and had done so nobly. His diehard friends, but independent democrats and republicans and Americans took him up, determined to vindicate in him a great and glorious principle. Their voice would be heard, not alone in Washington, but throughout the country and the world.

JOHN McKEON'S SPEECH.

The next speaker was Mr. John McKeon of the Express. He said that for two years past he had not appeared in public to make a political speech, because his party had been compelled to take the form of the Caucus. (Laughter.) He alluded to the appearance on the platform of the Lords, the Everts, the McKees, the Bustests, the Forneys, and the men of all parties. For himself, he had gone out with the Free Soil party, and was now a member of the Free Soil party. He would then speak of the party of the West to nominate a President. Horace F. Clark had done well; he could have done better. He gloried in the fact that Clark was their common candidate. He had resisted the blandishments and threats of power and patronage, and had done so nobly. His diehard friends, but independent democrats and republicans and Americans took him up, determined to vindicate in him a great and glorious principle. Their voice would be heard, not alone in Washington, but throughout the country and the world.

JOHN MCKEEON'S SPEECH.

Mr. McKeon next came forward and made a humorous speech. He said that he was born to be a rebel, that he had been born through the political machine and was now prepared to hold in his hand that machine. The机器 was coming, but he had not been so ready as others were out of the party, and Van Buren, Dix and John Cochrane were the leaders of it. (Laughing.) He alluded to the speech of Mr. Dix at Tammany Hall the other night, when he complimented the administration on the policy, foreign and domestic. As to the right or wrong of the machine, he said that it was the right of the machine to maintain itself. They have struggled in vain, for with the shouts I have heard were mingled the voices of the honest democrat. Four of my colleagues in the Thirty-fifth Congress who supported the administration upon the question of the admission of Kansas, have left the party, and are now members of the Free Soil party. (Applause.) Passing by, as a thing of the past, the question of the imperial administration, those who drew their monthly salaries from it, those who were the slaves of the Emperor of the field of Pennsylvania. (The claps were louder than the cheering.) He would then speak of the party of the West to nominate a President of the West to nominate a President. Horace F. Clark had done well; he could have done better. He gloried in the fact that Clark was their common candidate. He had resisted the blandishments and threats of power and patronage, and had done so nobly. His diehard friends, but independent democrats and republicans and Americans took him up, determined to vindicate in him a great and glorious principle. Their voice would be heard, not alone in Washington, but throughout the country and the world.

MICHAEL CLARK'S SPEECH.

Immediately after the speech of Mr. McKeon, which was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

The Chorus came forward and said that one of the speakers was extremely absent, in consequence of indisposition, but that the meeting, owing to the late hour, would stand adjourned.

A motion for an adjournment was then made and unanimously agreed to—the Chairman stated that Mr. Horace F. Clark was staying at the Everett House, and the motion was carried to adjourn to meet again to-morrow.

A procession was soon formed in the Fourth avenue, headed and assisted by the flashing concussions of blue lights and Roman candles. The vast assemblage of persons who had concentrated themselves in the hall of the hotel were invited to witness the proceedings, some remaining themselves without disorder or noise, fused into a solid marching array, and armed with squibs, rockets and crackers, proceeded in a body to the hotel already indicated. The procession created considerable interest among such of our citizens as had not yet retired to rest, and the march was continued until the proportions of the crowd caused to larger extent, even those who had made friends with Simons were to be seen peeling their heads through their windows to watch the progress of the advancing multitude. Several thousand persons were on the streets, and the snow, in the streets, and the blossoms of the trees presented a glistening snowdrift. The greatest enthusiasm was everywhere manifested, and the shout of the populace as the crowd progressed, to use a hackneyed expression, actually "rang the air."

On approaching the Everett House the hand played the well known air, "Anne Laurie," and on arriving immediately below the windows of the hotel the sonorous sounds of "Hail Columbia" were vibrated with all the power of instrumental music.

In the hotel there was a continual discharge of rockets, squibs and crackers, proceeded in a body to the windows of the hotel the pyrotechnic discharges, instead of being lessened, grew every moment more impudent, and continuing thus, without the least diminution of those who were watching the progress through the multitude of more accident, one of the curtains upon the upper story of the house took fire.

The cry of "Fire! Fire!" was instantly raised, and for a moment no individual was enabled to extricate himself. Some were on the roof, others were on the eaves, others were to give the firemen's alarm—but the majority were to rush at once into the hotel and taking such steps as circumstances permitted to put out the fire. Fortunately there were persons on the alert, and with the aid of a few assistants, the fire was easily extinguished, and the crowd dispersed in regular order to their homes.

The OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.—Mme. Piccolomini will sing Marie, in the "Daughter of the Regiment," for the second time here, this evening, with Formos as the Sergeant. Among the new engagements at the Academy is Mme. Gazzaniga, who will sing in the "Favorites" and "Don Giovanni" previous to her departure for Havana.

NICO'S GARDENS.—THE POPE OF ROMA.—A drama in six tableaux, and called by the above unique title, was produced last evening before a numerous audience. It is a revival of "Sister of the Fifth," which was first written by a French author, and adapted for the London boards some seven years ago by Moles, Dix, Bourcoulent and J. V. Bridgeman. It has already been performed in this city at the Bowery theatre, and is now re-produced under the auspices of Mr. Bourcoulent, the most indefatigable of resurrectionists. The plot turns upon the terrible sufferings of one poor man, who, in his extreme poverty, was forced to marry a woman (Madame Richelieu), who was married in opposition to the vehement opposition of the paternal Column (Mr. Maddox). The familiars of the distressed young people are the Cardinal Montalto (C. Fisher) and Hugo (Mr. Bourcoulent), a mighty man in the Diplomat Club. After many scenes, the hero, who is the Pope, and the discomfiture of the wicked parent are encompassed by the elevation of the Cardinal to the chair of St. Peter. The piece is full of strong dramatic effects, which are elaborated by Mr. Bourcoulent's clever way. There is no comic, but there is a good deal of pathos, except in the scenes of "Sister of the Fifth," which is not very good. The scenes of the Pope's life are like a little verbo, and consequently slow. As for the acting, Mr. Bourcoulent has the only good part. He is to be compared with his double-headed buckler hero to the best advantage. The Pope of Roma may be set down as a success, it will be repeated this evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, who is playing a brilliant engagement at this house, takes her benefit on Friday evening. Mrs. Hayne fully deserves all her success, and more. She plays the heroines of the modern drama with irresistible grace and charming impetuosity, and is well sustained by Mr. Eddy and his excellent company. Mrs. Hayne's benefit should be a popular ovation.

MATINEE MUSICALS AT DOWDORTH.—Mme. Willis, the agreeable wife upon the Alexandria organ, announces a matinee to-day at Dowdorth's rooms. This style of entertainment is the fashion just now, and a brilliant array of musical deserts, aided by an injection of water, from the rooms of one of the loges, every trace of the fire was soon extinguished, and the people were restored to their health and spirits.

NEW PIANIST.—Arthur Napoleon, the young artist who arrived on the Pacific from Galway, has an excellent reputation in Europe and a first rate one in Great Britain. Although at the outset of his career, he has a brilliant future ahead of him.

—*No portion was so remote, no number of her people so feeble, as to be beyond the reach of my care and protection. A great question arose—a question of no lesser im-*

portance than one involving the destiny of an empire. I leave you to gather from the behavior or power which it gave to the ballot, which tells all.

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—*you're always the first to do it.*

—*As lighting does the will of God.*

—*Mr. Clark's speech.*

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